

The American Citizen.

Volume II. No. 31.

Three Dollars a year, if paid in advance.

Saturday Morning, August 3, 1861.

Grace Church.

Will be open for Divine Service, to-morrow, 4th inst., at half-past ten o'clock A. M.

Ladies' Aid Society.

We have been requested to state that there will be a meeting of the Ladies of Canton and vicinity, at the Courthouse, on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Aid Society, the object of which is to take active measures to furnish our soldiers in the army with winter clothing.

All the Ladies—old and young—are urgently invited to attend, and lend their assistance in this praiseworthy undertaking.

THE COTTON LOAN.—We are requested by Col. Tupper to ask all persons having subscription lists in their hands, to make their returns, as heretofore, to Gen. Winter.

FINE FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—In all our life we have never seen such an abundance of fine fruit and vegetables as we have seen this year. Every kind of fruit has been in excess—peaches, pears, plums, apples, apricots, quinces, melons, &c.

We have been the recipients of many fine specimens from our friends. We are indebted to Mr. Sneed for fine peaches and cabbage, and to other friends, too numerous to mention, for presents of all kinds, to all of whom we beg to return our thanks. Such presents from our friends are very acceptable, and we exchange a half-dozen for a basketful of peaches at any time—if the basket be a good big one.

RAIN.—We denizens of the city were favored with a fine shower of rain on Thursday evening last. It was greeted with a hearty welcome here, as the dust had become very intrusive and disagreeable. Whether it was welcomed by those who were pulling down, or deponent saith not.

More Fruit.—Mr. R. H. Gould has sent us from his orchard a basket of peaches, consisting of three varieties—the Lagrange, the Engenia, and another, name not known. These, for size, beauty and flavor, we think, surpass any that we have ever seen. Our friend Gould's success in fruit-raising shows that, with the proper selection and care in cultivating, we can have fruit here in Canton as good as any in the world.

We received also, at the same time, from the same source, a bouquet composed of a large variety of the choicest flowers, to adorn our sanctuary; but it was too beautiful for an editor's dingy room, and we turned it over to the female branch of our family, that it might occupy a more appropriate position during its short existence.

While we return thanks to "Reuben" for his fruit and floral offerings, we beg leave to renew our assurances of "distinguished consideration."

FIRE PLAYS.—Our friend Rags must knock under—fire up—subside—cave. His plums, due as they were, are beaten—that is, we have received from our friend D. K. Galtney, a few of another variety that is superior to his; larger and, to our taste, better. They are called the Yellow Gage, and the few that were brought to us, from a tree only three years old, were considerably larger than those we mentioned last week. Friend Rags must try again, though his plums, of that variety were, no doubt, as fine as the world ever produced.

CAPT. A. P. HILL.—We are gratified to learn that our fellow-citizen, Hon. A. P. Hill, who left here as 2d Lieutenant of the "Confederates," was, on the death of the late Gen. Adam McMurry, tendered the command of the "Camden Rifles," which position he accepted. That Camden could not have made a better choice. A. P. Hill has always proved himself a true man in whatever position he has been placed, and he will maintain that reputation as commander of the "Rifles."

LITERAL DONATIONS.—We learn that Capt. Postell's company has been presented with \$1000 by Miss Helen F. Johnston; also \$500 by Mrs. Martha Stokes, and \$500 by Samuel J. Stokes. These are examples worthy to be followed. All honor to the liberal and patriotic contributors.

I. M. PATRIDGE.—We are pleased to see that our cotemporary of the Vicksburg Whig, I. M. Patridge, has been appointed by President Davis, Commissary of the Mississippi regiment now forming at Richmond—the 25th. Col. Patridge was a private in the ranks of the Vicksburg Southerners.

THE TIGER RIFLES.—This company from New Orleans, suffered severely at the battle at Manassas. They have 26 left out of 70 wholly untrained. That they fought like real fighters, everybody admits; and General Johnston, it is said, complimented them specially on the brave and desperate daring which they had exhibited.

Casualties of the Mississippi Troops.

We are still without further details of the casualties among the Mississippi troops in the battle of the 21st, than will be found in the following telegram to the N. O. Crescent.

Richmond, 30.—The following are all we have been able to obtain in regard to the Mississippi Regiment:

In Col. Bart's regiment eight were killed and thirty wounded. Killed—Capt. A. McWille, Lieut. Carey, of Gov. Brown's company, Lieut. York, of Clinch company, Lieut. Ford, Eddy Anderson, of the Bart Rifles.

Col. Featherston's loss was two killed and eight wounded. Among the killed were Lieut. John Fingling, severely; Moore, Dawson, Peden, Levy, Price and Maj. Lyles, slightly.

Col. Faulkner's loss, 2d regiment, was 23 killed and 78 wounded. Among the killed are Lieut. Palmer and two other first Lieutenants. Col. Sloan is prisoner. This regiment was in the hottest of the fight.

Only two companies of the 11th regiment were in the fight, one was the University Greys. Lieut. Bland, Sergeant, and twenty-one privates, with two others were killed, and many wounded.

Lieut. Col. Liddell lost out of these two companies several killed and twenty-one wounded. Lieut. Moore of this regiment was wounded in the foot on the 27th by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

Tucker of the University Greys was accidentally killed on the 27.

The 13th, Barksdale's Regiment, had none killed, but ten wounded. Among the latter Henry Nash, an ally.

Of the Atlanta Minute Men two were slightly wounded.

In the Kemper Legion, slightly wounded, one; in the Landerdale Zouaves, one.

Discharged from Service.—In addition to the seventy regiments gone, or going home, the Federal War Department has issued the following: Gens. Patterson and Cadwallader, the two most prominent volunteer officers from Pennsylvania, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States Gen. Cox, of Ohio, a portion of whose forces have lately been so badly defeated on the Kanawha, and Gen. Schenck, of Virginia, notorious, are also honorably discharged at the expiration of their term of service, which is in a short time.

Later from Manassas.

Our Richmond and Petersburg exchanges contain some interesting matters connected with the battle not before mentioned. A Manassas letter of the 23d, to the Petersburg Express, says:

Slowly and steadily did the enemy advance. A continuous fire of musketry was kept up by the Federal pickets on the opposite bank. As we first thought they were advancing directly upon our regiment, which was guarding a ford. They, however, filed to our left, and came up to the stream about half a mile below us, at a stone bridge, where a cannon was heard—bang! bang! went the guns; the whistle of balls cannot be described. A steady cannonading was kept up for two hours. Our company was about midway between the two fires, and a few hundred yards out of reach both of our own and the enemy's guns. The cannonading ceased about 11 o'clock, having lasted about three hours.

Our men gave back, having used all their ammunition. This of course encouraged the Yankees who rushed upon the ford, yelling and huzzing. We could hear it all, being in musket shot of them, but concealed in the woods. They filed past, leaving us in the rear to their right. You must depend we began to feel that we were in a bad way, (though we were greatly exposed) as for fear we had lost the day.

Our regiment was then brought just this side of the ford, and again arranged to fight. In the meantime our men had procured ammunition, and were pressing hard upon the enemy, who had succeeded in crossing the ford. Fiercely raged the conflict—long, desperate and doubtful. Our regiment by this time had come in reach of the enemy's cannon. The balls fell before and behind us, but no danger.

We now threw our knapsacks away to engage in a hand-to-hand fight. We now ran to the point at which the fighting seemed to be most severe. Advancing in front of cannon, we got within musket shot of our enemy, and fell to the ground, having a slight wound to protect us. Had we been standing, scarcely one would have been left. Twice did the cannon balls throw dirt on me, and musket balls by the hundred whistled within a few inches of my head. Several of our regiment (18th Virginia) were killed, but the exact number I know not. Men would raise their heads a few inches from the ground to peep, and several times were shot in that position. Men fell on my right and left.

We remained about ten minutes receiving the enemy's fire, and were not allowed to return fire. The command to fire came at last. We rose and fired with deadly effect upon our foes. We rushed forward to the top of the hill, and fired again; also a third time. Now, for the first time, the foe began to retreat in a run in great disorder. I think that a majority of the regiment upon which we fired were killed. Not boasting, God forbid; to Him all praise is due. At our approach the enemy left an excellent rifle battery, mounted in regularity, in our front. They fought until their horses were killed and nearly every man. We were now left victors of the field and started in pursuit of the foe. We followed them for a mile or so, and were then brought back within a mile of Manassas, marching at night a distance of six or seven miles. The fight lasted eight hours, from nine to five.

Pen cannot describe the horrors of the fight. Hundreds of our men were slain and wounded. The enemy's loss was greater. The enemy succeeded in carrying off hundreds of their dead but left many behind. Our cavalry pursued them in the direction of Centerville, over the road strewn with dead and wounded.

They left all their artillery, with the exception of a few pieces, in our hands, among which Sherman's celebrated rifle battery, which Magruder commanded in the Mexican war. I can form no estimate of the loss of small arms, as I left the field in a few moments after the fight was decided. Some of our company who did not have good guns, procured Yankee guns. Our enemies are not cowards. Many men were found with bayonets in their sides, side by side, each with his bayonet fixed to the other's chest. One man said to have run generally when we advanced with our bayonets. Certainly this was the worst part of the fight. Gen. Beauregard, who commanded in person, told us that the Confederates were upon the bayonet. Gen. Beauregard cheered us as we advanced, and our loud cheers in return were said to have frightened the enemy. The men have all implicit confidence in Davis and Beauregard.

The following is an extract from a Manassas letter of the 24th, in the Richmond Enquirer:

Every account—and there have been several—that reaches this locality from Washington and Alexandria confirms the intelligence already communicated by telegraph, that the issue was not merely a defeat, but a complete rout in the language of the Washington Star—"a result never equalled in the history of modern warfare, except at the battle of Waterloo." The Federal army is thoroughly demoralized, and its ranks are thinning by one-fourth their number, its men frightened, its batteries taken, and its best material left along the road, for miles, to be appropriated by every passer by. Between the bridge and Centerville, the scene presented is indescribable. Within a distance of three miles, your correspondent saw scattered every article that could possibly enter into the composition of a well equipped army—blankets, coats, hats, cartridges, boxes, camp equipage, muskets, axes, medicine chests, grape shot, percussion caps, powder boxes, and even several hundred muskets, which were intended to be used upon their prisoners—when they got them. One of the most valuable captures was a batch of papers, specifications and drawings, evidently the property of a general office relating to the operations of the Federal army. Among other facts, it was stated that the attacking force would consist of fifty-three thousand, and the list of regiments engaged was enumerated. From other sources, it appears that the Scott has admirably planned his attack that not a thought of defeat was entertained. He expected to march upon our left wing, turn it with ease, get in the rear of our little army, and with his overpowering forces, surround and cut us to pieces. Several letters found upon the field and along the lines of retreat, state this fact in plain words. Others which I have read request of distant correspondents after Sunday next to mail future communications to Richmond or Manassas, as the case may be. Another indication of their contemplated success is in the fact that a large number of ladies and gentlemen followed the Federal army to Centerville, the former to welcome the "heroes" on their return, and the latter to witness the fight. Many of these were members of Congress, and I have heard it mentioned by a gentleman just from Alexandria, that Senators Wilson, Wade and Foster, of Connecticut, were among the number. The last named is said to have been killed by a stray ball, and Wade nearly so by a similar messenger, which whistled near his head. These brave senatorial knights stayed only long enough to witness the commencement of the disastrous result, and then turning their carriages, drove in all haste to the city of Washington.

From other gentlemen, from whom I have gathered the above details, also states that the time of several thousands of the volunteers expired on Saturday, but they were informed that they could not be paid off until the ensuing Monday, and would not then be discharged, unless they participated in the forthcoming movement of Sunday. Thus forced into the battle and defeated, it is no wonder that when they retreated, they went straight to Washington, and demanded their wages, that they might return to their homes.

Their rights were again denied, however, and then resulted a fight, of which you have doubtless had information by telegraph. The regulars were called out to quell the insubordination, and in the conflict which resulted, blood was freely shed on both sides. How the matter was finally settled, I am not yet advised.

The panic was so great that had it not been for throwing upon the draw on the long bridge, and anchoring the steamboats in the stream, the entire army would have retreated to the City of Washington, if not beyond. The rout continued all night and a greater portion of Monday, the soldiers going in over the fields, roads, and through the forests for a distance of ten miles, barefooted, bareheaded, stripped of everything that would impede their progress, and so thoroughly frightened, that the mere mention of the approach of our cavalry put them to their utmost speed. Had our whole army, or a stronger detachment followed, there is not the least doubt that we might have entered the capital itself.

In this connection, I may add that the Virginia cavalry acted admirably, and contributed to the success of the day. Among the thousand prisoners taken, you have one now in Richmond, who is a real prize. His name is Fairbanks, and he is the adjutant of the Michigan regiment. He hails from Detroit; by trade he is a shoemaker, and by nature is one of the blindest-hearted abolitionists and haters of the South, that is anywhere suffered to carry God's breath around in a wicked carcass. He is the same individual who was so urgent to have the clergyman arrested in Alexandria, for praying for the Confederate States, thrown into a negro pen, and there confined until he repented. He was equally anxious to have several of the ladies of Alexandria hung as an example of the manner in which the abolitionists intended to treat secession.

Our men have not yet completed the burial of the enemy's dead, and they yet remain by scores upon the field where they fell, black, mangled, putrifying masses of what was once humanity, filling the atmosphere with stench.

It is worthy of note in this connection that many of the bodies had lying near them a pile of crackers and a cup of water, which had been left by our volunteers as sustenance until they could be removed from the field. The wounds were terrible, of every variety, but I learn from one of our surgeons that the hundred or more prisoners we have, are not nearly so badly wounded as our own men. Most of our wounds are from Minie balls, which have gone through the body, and making great ghastly wounds—while those upon the enemy are with round balls, the effect of which is not nearly so bad. The extremities appear to have suffered more than any other part, and yet from the fact that necessary reformation be performed here for want of comforts and conveniences afterwards, the mortality must necessarily be great.

We have several surgeons who are prisoners, but refuse to do anything whatever for their wounded comrades. They have been important to us the duty of administering relief to the living, but of performing the offices of humanity to the dead.

The prisoners appear to be perfectly satisfied with their treatment, and frankly acknowledge that we have thus far made the advantage of our enemy in success, as well as magnanimity. Among others captured was a colored guard of six Yankees, including a lieutenant. The fellow fought bravely, and was finally obliged to yield to his antagonist, yet such was the mercy shown him, which he was treated, that with tears in his eyes he acknowledged his gratitude and his foolishness in taking up arms against those who had been his brothers. He said he deserved shooting, and would rather die than live in the presence of men who were acting to him the part of brothers, while he was playing the part of a fratricide.

McClellan prohibits officers and soldiers leaving camp and visiting hotels.

Everything is quiet at Harper's Ferry. Banks is occupied in entrenching and drilling.

The House bill transferring control of District Attorneys and Marshals from the Interior Department to the Attorney General passed. A bill providing for the monthly pay of troops passed.

The London Telegraph and Star denounce Lincoln's message as unsatisfactory.

Secret movements are in progress to remove Secessionists from the departments.

McClellan expresses the opinion that this will be an artillery war, and asks as many batteries as possible to be provided.

McClellan orders a line of pickets along the Potomac to Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of preventing any correspondence between the Marylanders and Southerners.

Louisville, July 31. Two of Lincoln's lieutenants exchanged several shots in the neighborhood of some women and children, just previous to Holt's speech. A general scattering ensued, Rousseau's soldiers leading the way.

Richmond, July 31. Congress has been in secret session all day. A resolution was made public, permitting the first regiment of North Carolina volunteers to be mustered into service for the time agreed upon by them when they volunteered, and to be paid for the services already rendered. This includes the pay of the private Cadets from the North Carolina Military Institute.

The President approved of the resolution making disposition of the donations made by Churches on fast days. The donations will be used to relieve the wounded at Manassas. The amount of \$5278 60 has been taken up for this purpose.

Cincinnati, July 27. Cox occupies Charleston on the Kanawha river. The Southerners have burned the bridges and fallen back.

Washington, July 27. A Michigan regiment lost 9 officers and 108 men. The regiment went into the field 715 strong.

The Southerners are concentrating at Winchester causing much uneasiness. An attack on Harper's Ferry is apprehended.

St. Louis, July 27. Fremont has organized his staff.

Gen. Pope notifies the property holders living on the railroad lines that they will be assessed for injuries, unless they fight the bridge-burners and "track tearers," or give information of hostile designs.

The Southerners in the lower part of Missouri, encouraged by late events, are gathering in force.

Louisville, July 27. Green, the watchman who brutally murdered Mr. Tompkins for cheering Davis, has been discharged from the police.

A dispatch from Cairo says that the Southerners at Union City are on the move.

It is rumored that a fleet of steamboats came from Memphis yesterday and to-day, transporting troops to New Madrid, and in confirmation the Federal scouts report large numbers there, and that their final and early destination is Bird's Point.

Louisville, July 27. The Iowa Democratic Convention declares that the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine is the cause of the war. They pledge the Iowa Democracy to the support of the Government in its legitimate functions, and urges the calling of a National Convention to settle our difficulties.

Washington, July 27. Two Federal pickets have been killed within two miles of Washington within the last twenty-four hours.

Besides this a body of Southern cavalry came within three miles of Arlington Heights. Lincoln has been called on by Congress for correspondence relating to the present state of affairs, but Lincoln refused to answer the Congress, for the reason that a compliance would be incompatible with public safety.

Indianapolis, July 29. The 10th and 28th regiments have returned home.

Wheeling, Va., July 49. The bogus Carlisle Legislature has adjourned.

Washington, July 29. Cadwallader supercedes Mansfield. Gen. Ransom retires. He has been judicially appealed to by Dix and members of the National Guard to remain in service until Wednesday.

The Federalists have possession of Forsyth, Taney county, Missouri. They found several tons of lead in wells, and killed five Missourians.

Wilkey, the New York Times correspondent was wounded.

The direct taxation bill has passed the House with some modifications, by a vote of 78 to 38.

Fortress Monroe, July 29. Four regiments have been ordered hence to Washington.

The Confederate Loan.

Having been appointed by the Government of the Confederate States a Commissioner to bring before the people of this county the subject of the Confederate Loan, and to receive subscriptions therefor, I take this method of again calling your attention to this important subject.

It is proposed, as most of you are aware, that the Government will now take the pledge of the planter for such part of the proceeds of his crop as the planter may be willing to subscribe; and when the crop is sold and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Government, the subscriber will receive the bonds of the Government bearing 8 percent interest for the amount subscribed. The planter can select his own merchant to sell his cotton, and take such time to deliver and sell it as will enable him to get an average price.

Subscriptions in money will also be received—and should the planter prefer, he may subscribe cotton, or other produce, or money in the alternative.

Many of you have already subscribed to this loan liberally; many others have subscribed less amounts in view of the drought, and the prospect of a light crop; while some have not yet manifested the amount which they intend to loan the Government.

Now, the reasons for delay and particular caution in this respect, have ceased. Providence has smiled upon us, with genial showers, throughout the county; and we have the promise of an abundant harvest—more abundant, it is believed, than any during the last ten years. Now is the time for those who have hitherto delayed their subscriptions, and those who have not yet come up to the full measure of their ability, to manifest their patriotism by promptly coming forward to sustain the Government of their choice.

Remember that this proposed subscription is not a gift—it is a loan; and, in every point of view, it is the best investment that ever was offered in the shape of a Government loan. The rate of interest allowed is higher than was ever known in such cases; and the security upon which it rests is precisely the same as that on which is based all your property of every kind whatsoever. The taking of these bonds, therefore, is one of those enterprises in which you cannot possibly lose. You loan money to your neighbor; he fails, and you lose the investment. You purchase property; it depreciates on your hands—is lost amid conflagrations or the devastations of war, and you lose the investment. But these bonds will stand as long as your Government stands. When that fails, your all is gone—lands, negroes, merchandise, notes and bills of exchange—all are worthless.

But is there not a higher motive for this investment than its mere profit? The war must be prosecuted—the Government must be sustained—with money, as well as men—or it fails—is overthrown—we are subjugated—and are in a worse condition of vassalage than the meanest serf in the Russian Empire.

Our Government is yet only five months old. With a Government thus in its infancy, we cannot, for obvious reasons, go into the markets of foreign nations for a loan; and I rejoice that it is so. The people of the Confederate States are able to sustain their Government without foreign aid—and they will do it. Let this war continue one, five, ten, or twenty years, and our brave sons, with the products of the teeming fields, which a kind Providence has given us, will amply furnish the sinews of war. While the people—the sovereign people—the source of all power in the Government—will hold these bonds and preserve inviolate the security on which they are based.

I repeat, the war must be prosecuted, and the Government must be sustained. Madison county has already furnished five companies, and other individual soldiers, for the defense of our country. Two other companies are in a forward state of preparation for the field. Nearly every family in the county is represented by one or more loved ones, now ready to bear their breasts to the foe. Are these brave men to be unclothed and unfed and unfurnished with proper arms, while engaged in the defense of all you hold dear and valuable in this life? Is the blood of your sons, your brothers and your fathers less valuable to you than your cotton bales?

This is the time when true patriotism will manifest itself—when the ring of the true metal will be heard and known, and the base alloy will be exposed.

It is true, there are some among us whose situation and circumstances are such that they cannot now contribute any aid to the Government, simply because they have not the means at their command. Such persons should be excused; and we should regret with them their inability to participate in the glorious privilege of sustaining those brave men who are at this moment fighting for our liberties. But of those, if there be any such, who have the means, and, regardless of all the inducements and appeals that passing events present to their view, will not set apart a portion of their abundance to aid their country in this hour of trial, I have no word of reproach—no denunciation to make, but I would leave them to that pure and inevitable punishment arising from the estimate which their fellow-citizens will place upon their conduct now and for all time to come.

It is objected that this plan for raising a revenue for the Government does not operate equally upon the people; and taxation is recommended. Well, this is the only plan we have offered to us. Taxation has not been resorted to. It is only under this plan that we can now aid our Government. We must adopt this plan, or our Government must be without means for its support. This, perhaps, is a sufficient answer to the objection. But I must say, I approve the plan; I think it is the wisest that could be adopted.

We have commenced the enterprise of achieving and maintaining our independence on the voluntary system. We have established a Government of our own free will and choice. We have not found it necessary to resort to a system of conscription or drafting to furnish a sufficient army for our

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Many of you have already subscribed to this loan liberally; many others have subscribed less amounts in view of the drought, and the prospect of a light crop; while some have not yet manifested the amount which they intend to loan the Government.

Now, the reasons for delay and particular caution in this respect, have ceased. Providence has smiled upon us, with genial showers, throughout the county; and we have the promise of an abundant harvest—more abundant, it is believed, than any during the last ten years. Now is the time for those who have hitherto delayed their subscriptions, and those who have not yet come up to the full measure of their ability, to manifest their patriotism by promptly coming forward to sustain the Government of their choice.

Remember that this proposed subscription is not a gift—it is a loan; and, in every point of view, it is the best investment that ever was offered in the shape of a Government loan. The rate of interest allowed is higher than was ever known in such cases; and the security upon which it rests is precisely the same as that on which is based all your property of every kind whatsoever. The taking of these bonds, therefore, is one of those enterprises in which you cannot possibly lose. You loan money to your neighbor; he fails, and you lose the investment. You purchase property; it depreciates on your hands—is lost amid conflagrations or the devastations of war, and you lose the investment. But these bonds will stand as long as your Government stands. When that fails, your all is gone—lands, negroes, merchandise, notes and bills of exchange—all are worthless.

But is there not a higher motive for this investment than its mere profit? The war must be prosecuted—the Government must be sustained—with money, as well as men—or it fails—is overthrown—we are subjugated—and are in a worse condition of vassalage than the meanest serf in the Russian Empire.

Our Government is yet only five months old. With a Government thus in its infancy, we cannot, for obvious reasons, go into the markets of foreign nations for a loan; and I rejoice that it is so. The people of the Confederate States are able to sustain their Government without foreign aid—and they will do it. Let this war continue one, five, ten, or twenty years, and our brave sons, with the products of the teeming fields, which a kind Providence has given us, will amply furnish the sinews of war. While the people—the sovereign people—the source of all power in the Government—will hold these bonds and preserve inviolate the security on which they are based.

I repeat, the war must be prosecuted, and the Government must be sustained. Madison county has already furnished five companies, and other individual soldiers, for the defense of our country. Two other companies are in a forward state of preparation for the field. Nearly every family in the county is represented by one or more loved ones, now ready to bear their breasts to the foe. Are these brave men to be unclothed and unfed and unfurnished with proper arms, while engaged in the defense of all you hold dear and valuable in this life? Is the blood of your sons, your brothers and your fathers less valuable to you than your cotton bales?

This is the time when true patriotism will manifest itself—when the ring of the true metal will be heard and known, and the base alloy will be exposed.

It is true, there are some among us whose situation and circumstances are such that they cannot now contribute any aid to the Government, simply because they have not the means at their command. Such persons should be excused; and we should regret with them their inability to participate in the glorious privilege of sustaining those brave men who are at this moment fighting for our liberties. But of those, if there be any such, who have the means, and, regardless of all the inducements and appeals that passing events present to their view, will not set apart a portion of their abundance to aid their country in this hour of trial, I have no word of reproach—no denunciation to make, but I would leave them to that pure and inevitable punishment arising from the estimate which their fellow-citizens will place upon their conduct now and for all time to come.